482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

母公開特許公報(A) 昭60-208458

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公発明の名称 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

砂特 顧 昭59-64475

❷出 願 昭59(1984)3月31日

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1. 発明の名称

能目なし頻管の穿孔かよび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許訓求の範囲

1. 成量ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、 Cr が 1 ないし 3 %、 Ni が1 ないし 9 %、 Me およびW のいけれか 1 程または 2 種合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %、 Co が1 ないし 2 %、 Ti および 2r のいけれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %、 投部 Fe および不可避的な 数量不 総物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 から 3 である 数目なし 頻智。穿孔 かよび 拡管用合金。 2 さらに必要に応じて 税 取削として 8iが重量で 1.5 %以下、 Ma が 1.5 %以下の何れかまた は 尚者を含有するとを 符数とする 等許請求の 範別 81 項配収の 芯金合金。

3.発明の計組な説明

この発明は中央丸型網片から鉱目なし網管を製造する際に用いられる穿孔シよび鉱管用芯金形成のための合金材料に関するものであって、

特顧昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号 (特闘昭 60 -号) 発別になる合金をさらに改良したものであ る。

上記先出級別組書にも記載されているように、一般に総目なし側管穿孔用の芯金は、傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する、かよそ1200でに加熱された中実丸形倒片に載方向に圧入されて、とれによって側管の輸方内の穿孔が行われる。またとのようにして穿孔された側管は、阿様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、かよそ1000でに加熱された側管の穿孔内に圧入されることによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、穿孔⇒よび鉱管用の芯金の表面に 高温⇒よび高圧力が作用して、芯金の表面には 摩耗、芯金材の量性洗剤によるしわ、部分的な 溶融損傷、あるいは管材との焼付きによるかじ りや割れが発生し、とれらによって起る芯金の 変形⇒よび損傷が進行して、比較的短使用固数 のうちに芯金の舞命が描きてその使用が不可能 Łtb.

望孔所(または拡製用) 芯金の表面に生する とれらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の種類によって 次のように異なる。

- (4) 以純およびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温度における機械的強度が高いことが 必要である。
- (2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常温にかける 合金の破壊的強度と伸展性が高いことが必要で ある。
- (3) 部分的な耐破損傷の発生助止のためには、 お金合金の組成のうち、地金への容解度の小さ い合金元素の解加をできるだけ少なくして、緩 関制新や粒乳新出によってとれらの合金元素が 粒界に似析して、部分的な概点低下かよび粒界 酸化の生ずるととを防止することが必要である。
- (4) 続付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、 芯 金の表面に断熱性と負荷性とを有する敵部セス

ケールが達度の厚さK形成されるととが必要で ある。

氏述の特徴昭59-11899号発明の目的は、地金への溶解度が少なく、粒界偏析して部分的な溶解機像の原因となること、スケール付け処理の際に形成されるスケールがをあくするCrとをできるだけ少なくし、NI、MoシよびWの固溶体硬化により常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従来のものよりも搭数に使れた穿孔用芯金を得ることにあった。

との目的は、重量ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、Cr が1 ないし 3 %、NI が1 ないし 9 %、Me かよびWのいずれか 1 独もしくは 2 独合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %、残酷が Pe かよび不可疑的な 製量不純物からなり、且つ NI/Cr の 度量比の値が 1 ないし 3 の組成を有する合金を用いるととによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記券順昭 5 9 - 11899 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用皮をさらに向上させ得るような合金を得る ととにある。

との目的は、上配既発明にかける合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1ないし2 が、 Ca を1ないし2 が、かよび Ti かよび Zr のいずれ か1 植もしくは2 値の合計を 0.2 ないし 0.5 が の制合で追加能加するととによって達成された。

なか、前野既出級発明の場合と同様に、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の脱散剤として 1.5 が以下の 8i、もしくは 1.5 が以下の Ma、あるいはこの両者をさらに追加齢加し得るものとする。

次化、本発明化なる合金化シける各成分の組成部型限定理由について、特別的59-11899 号 別総督かよび関節化シける配送と一部重複させながら説明をする。

C は、地金に固形し、 あるいは固形限以上の C は然処理によって様々な無様を示すととによって、合金の常義かよび高額での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に最も有効な

元素である。しかしながら、Cがわまり多くなると、とくにCrと共存する場合には、Crの数化物が粒界に折出して粒界能化をひき起したり、またとの数化物はMoやWを地金よりもよく脳帯吸収するので、MeやWの抵加による地金の固溶強化効果を載するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる芯金用合金は、 芯金の部分的な を設備を防止する見地から、 従来のこの組合 金と異なり、常温をはである。 とれている 強度を主として固存体でしるだけ低いない。 この含有量はできるだけ低がいたがない。 しかしながらまましての含有量が低いNics 有量を高めるを生じ、たかに、Nics 有量をある。またで含有量があまりにも低い とおある。またで含有量があまりにも低い とおある。またで含有量があまりにも低い とおあの流動性が減少し、従ってその鋳造性が 悪化する。

本発明になる芯金用合金にかいては、 C 含有量の下級値は、上記の経済性と的遺性との観点 ·

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からとれ f 0.1 がとし、上級 値は穿孔用 芯金の 部分的解拟防止の観点からとれ f 0.2 5 がとした。

SI は、一般の股限別として、合金の股股関整用に必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、SI が多過ぎると合金の製性が低下するとともに、穿孔用芯金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する緻密なスケールを付着させるために施される一般のスケール付け処理時に、スケール中にファイヤライト(FeU-SIO₂)を生成してスケールを能勢にする。

よって B! 含有量の上限 値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma も一枚の以限所 として、合金の以政調整用 化必要に応じて合金に設加される。そして Ma が多遊ると B1 の場合と同様にスケールを独群に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限 仮を 1.5 % と足めた。 下限 について は別に制限 はない。

Cr かよび NI の成分範囲級定理由については、

両成分の比較が度要であるので、両者をまとめ て説明をする。

NI はCと使化物を形成することなく地変に全部固帯して、固帯体硬化によって常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。然しながら、NI は Cr に比べて高値であるので、NI だけで常振かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 またCr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、NI の添加は、Cr 添加の場 合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール層が高くなる事智ははるかに少ない。

なって、芯金合金ド十分な常識かよび高級座 ドかける機械的強度、かよび適度な厚さのスケール間を与え、さらド合金に経済性を特たせる ために、スケール層を深くすることなく機械的 鉄度を高めることのできるNIを主体とし、これ に許なし初る範囲のCrを終加して、常品かよび 高級良にかける機械的強度を構定するとともに、 NI 部加針を経載することにした。

上記の見地から、スケール層の厚さを移くしないために Cr 含有量の上限を3 まとし、下限は破坏的強度を補充するためにこれを1 まとした。また N1 は低値的強度を高めるために、その含量を Cr 含有層の1 倍から3 倍、すなわち Ni/Cr の取断比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

Ni/Cr 比の気を1 ないしると足めた模数を前

1 図かよび第2 図の1 組の曲線図、ならびに乳3 図かよび第4 図の1 組の曲線図を用いて説明する。第1 図は Cr 含有量が1.4 % の場合の常温にかける合金の機械的強度に及ぼす NI/Cr 比の影響を示す曲線図、第2 図は同温度 9 0 0 でにかける同様の影響曲線図、第3 図は Cr 含有量が2.8 % の場合の常温にかける同様の影響曲線図、第4 図は同温度 9 0 0 でにかける同様の影響曲線図である。

これらの曲線図から刊るように、穿孔用芯金の耐用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである割れを防止するのに必要な常偏の引張強さと伸び率は、NI/Cr 比が1以下では引張強さが45ないし50以上では伸び率が着しく低下して引れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つである形とを表面の摩耗かよびしわを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張強さは、NI/Cr 比が3以上では52ないし53以/m²となって低

下するのが刊る。

以上の新泉から初新して、本発明になる芯金合金中のNi/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶことに定めた。

Mo かよびWは合金地会に関密し、あるいはこと前合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温及にかける機械的機度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Mo かよびW 含有量の増加はスケール付け処理により芯金投面に生成付着を会かったが、Mo かよびW が の影響の例が動う図に示されている。この自動図は Cr 含有量が 2 8 多、Ni/Cr 比が 2 0 の場合、飲職組度が 9 0 0 での場合。W,または Mo とW の合計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さかよび伸び率に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

この自製図によると、Mo およびWの何れか1 独もしくは2 独合計の終加量が0.2 多までは高温引張り強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが5、との新加針が0.3 多から1.5 多までは松加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 能加量が 1.5 から20 がまででは引張り強さは 能加量の増加とともに急激に増加する。そして 20 が以上の能加では引張り強さは何び緩やか な増加に転ずるのを見るととができる。

本発明合金によって製作された心金によって1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形制片を穿孔する場合の材質が単なる投票値であるならば、Me かよびWのいずれか1個もしくは2値合計の添加量が1.5 が以下の本発明合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の計用度を上超ることができる。しかしながら、穿孔される網片の材質が13がクロム網もしくは24がクロム網のような特殊側である場合には、Me かよびWの何れか1値もしくは2億合計の添加量は1.5 がから30がまでであるととが必要である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかけるMe かよび Wのいずれか1種もしくは2種合計の系加量は、 とれを0.3ないし3.5と定めた。

Co は一般の炭素像、 もしくは本発明になる芯金台金のような低合金側に添加される元素のうちで、側の輸入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用芯金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中 実丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔道板の穿 孔用芯金の板面温度は1200でから1300で近 傍に、表面から約5m内部では800で近傍に、 そしてさらに内部では700で以下の温度となる。

とのような状態に加熱された恋会は、非孔医徒に擬水によって常温にまで冷却されたのち、 等び新たな倒片中に圧入され、とうして加熱なよび冷却が絶滅される。この練返しによってたな 会の表面に細かい鬼甲状の割れが生じて、これが被穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させるものである。この鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷却の絶滅しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に競入性が低く、焼入変態のない場合の 網体の熱心力は、網体の表面では圧縮応力が、 網体の中心部では引張応力が発生する。とれに 対して、銃入性が高く、銃入変態が生する場合の側体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧縮応力が発生する。すなわち両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一致に表面が圧船応力となる銃入変態のない加熱を知の嫌返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

続入性の大小は、丸神側片を水焼入れしたのち、その断面硬度を構定し、硬度がロックウェルでスケール 4 0以上になる硬化脂の厚さ d と丸神の半径 r との比率 d/rを以てとれを裂わすことができる。 すなわち d/r値が小さくなる程焼入性が低下するととを表わす。

本発明合金による半径 2.5 mm の丸棒を水焼入れした場合の d/r値に及ばす Co 成分含有量の影響の一例がある数の自動器と示されている。 C の お M R で で は が R で で が M で で か M で で が M で で る か C の が 1.75 が を 越えるとその効果が少ないととが 利る。

よって本発明合金の Co 数加量の下限は、鋭入

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性低下の効果の見地から1 ぎとし、上肢は、経 咳的ドコスト高となる制には焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを2 ぎとした。

Cu は地金中に勧請に折出して、常温の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と間滑性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール直下の地金中に富化されて、スケールの地金への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、抵加量が1 が以下では常温の引張強さの向上は少なく、抵加量が多過ぎると、スケール直下に富化されたCuが高温度で地金の結晶粒界に及調して、芯金の表層器を散録にする。

よって本発明合金における Cu の数加量下級を 1 多とし、上限を 2 多とした。

Ti および Zr は Cr よりも優先して C と結合して 代化物を形成する。 そして Ti および Zr の 代化物は Cr の 代化物とはちがって、 地会中 に 均一 に 分散すること、 および 高温度における 地会中への 背解皮が Cr の 代化物に 比べて 値 めて 小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的な酸点低下かよび粒界の能化を軽減するとともに、高温度にかける引張性さを高めるのに有効を元素である。さらに、Cr よりも優先して炭化物を形成するのでCrの段化物量が減少する結果、Cr 炭化物中に吸収されるCr, WかよびMe が減少し、従ってとれらの元素の地金中の酸度が高くなって、固溶体硬化によって合金の高温度にかける引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti かよび Zr の影加量が多さると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、若しく溶影の流動性が減ぜられ、芯金製作の際に換造性を寄するととになる。

よって本発明合金におけるTI および ZiPの 1 組あるいは2種合計の載加量の上級を 0.5 %、 下級を 0.2 % と定めた。

以上、離日なし側臂の穿孔用芯金合金について述べたが、阿拡管用芯金合金についても全く 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその説明を省略する。

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発射になる非孔用芯金合金の実施諸例の組成を和1表に示す。 第1表には先発明である特額的59~11899号発明になる合金、かよび従来公知のとの複合金の組成をも併配してある

期1 接に示された組成の各合金を素材として、JIS - Z - 2201 の規定による1 0 号常温引張試験片、JIS-G-0567 号の規定による高温度引張試験片、かよび直径が6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、かよび取り、からでは、2 m/m、かよび取り、2 m/m、かよびない。 18 m/m、 2 m/m、かよびない。 18 m/m、 2 m/m、かよびない。 2 m/m、 3 m/m、 2 m/m、 2 m/m、 2 m/m、 3 m/m、 2 m/m、 3 m/

新2段に見られるように、本発明になる合金 の常数および高量度における機械的強度は、従 出1数 合金の組成数 (重量多)

		C	81	Ma	Cr	NI	M.	w	P	8	C.	Ce	TI	Zr	NIG.	7.
- 1	A 1	0.1 8	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.026	0.018	1.0 2	1.14	0.24	-	1.9 4	72.5
,	• 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	158	3.1 0	0.4 8	-	0.027	0.020	1.18	1.10	0.26	0.22	1.9 6	
1	• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.52	3.1 0	0.44	-	0.024	0.018	1.12	1.84	7	0.28	204	
lis	• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.54	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.87	0.18	026	2.00	,
H	• 5	0.1 7	0.6 2	0.5 9	254	5.98	0.5 0	0.73	0.0 2 6	0.016	1.5 6	1.06	0.32	-	2.3 5	,
9		0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	2.4 9	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.29	239	,
2		0.1 8	0.66	0.60	2.5 2	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.25	0.1 8	2.3 6	•
İ		0.1 6	0.58	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.0 1 8	1.48	1.46	0.17	0.1 8	2.37	,
.	9	0.24	0.5 9	0.7 2	251	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.019	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.20	237	•
	篇 . 任 1	0.17	0.5 2	0.6 8	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2	-	0.030	0.024	-	•	1	ı	2.9 1	
۱	別 2 九 - 3	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.23	0.4 8		0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-	•	-	•	2.4 3	•
.		0.1 4	0.60	0.5 4	2.85	5.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.028	0.018		-	•	•	2.0 4	•
1.	<u> </u>	0.1 6	0.6.0	0.5 2	2.6 2	3.8 7	0.40	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	1	1.4 8	_
	人九九 九 5 	0.17	0.6 8	0.5 4	1.39	1.46	0.43	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	-	-	-	-	1.0 5	,
	월	0.1 8	0.7 0	0.6 8	2.58	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	_	-	2.3 2	•
		0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-		-	-	1.6 2	,
	金	0.1 5	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.028	0.0 2 2	-		-	-	1.7 7	•
	2 3Cr-1NI	0.2 5	0.6 4	0.6 6	1.5 5	2.6 8	0.6 0	2.0 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	-	-	1.7 3	•
19	如	0.3 2	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.02	•	-	0.0 2 6	0.020	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	,
	台 1.5Cr-0.75N1	0.23	0.6 1	0.6 8	1.6 4	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	1.26	1.0 8	-	-	0.4 1	,

20.2 元 新 .45 44

			常温の機	做的性質	900.04	段似的性質		
			引張独さ	件び奉	引製強さ	神び事	穿孔管材	新用 庄
		+ 	(4/4)	659	(4/2)	69	の材 質	(穿孔本数/1個)
	I	K a 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング領	20~ 70
Æ	ļ	. 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	,	20~ 70
	l	• 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.6	,	20~ 70
•		s 4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
¥		a 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
•		a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
		<u> </u>	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8	,	50~120
È		4.8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
		• 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.8	,	50~120
i	43		1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
:	N.	_2	1 2 5.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	,	20~ 50
	五九	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2		20~ 50
	-	4	1 2 4.2	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	•	20~ 50
•	ᇫ	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 50
	九九	6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5	,	30~ 50
	号	7	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5		30~ 60
2	함	8	110.4	1 0.9 .	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	•	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-1Ni 朝 朝	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	合金	1.5Cr -0.75N1	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	13~ 35

4. 図面の筋がな説明

約1関は本発明台至のCr含有益が1.4 多の場合の常副級域的性質に及はすNI/Cr混鉱比の影響を示す職場図。

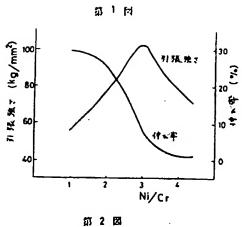
新2 図は本発明合金の Cr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の構成 9 0 0 でにかける機械的性質に及ぼすNI/Cr 低量比の影響を示す曲線図。

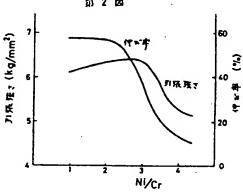
和3関は本発明台会のCr含有量が28多の場合の常程機械的性致に及ぼすNI/Cr直量比の影響を示す出版的。

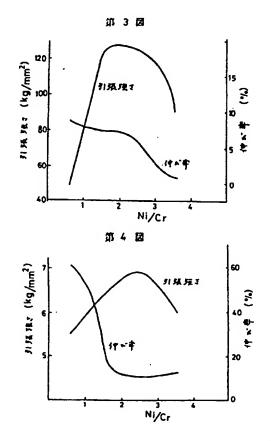
新4 以は本外明企金の Cr 含布量が2 8 多の場合の 監修 9 0 0 ℃ だかける 後域的性質 化及位す NI/Cr 電量比の影響を示す 動験図。

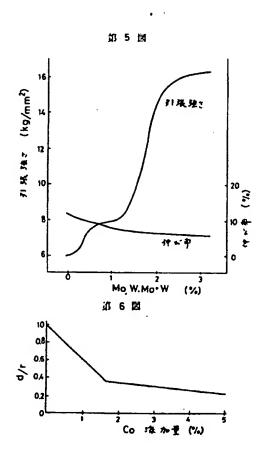
数 5 図は本発明合金の Cr 含有量が2 8 多で NI/Cr 取扱比が2 0 の場合の複数 9 0 0 でにかける機械的保険に及除す Mo かよびW級加の影響を示す機製図。

創6回は本発明合金の婦人性に及ぼす Co 数加の影響を示す無視関である。









排回場60-208458(B)

手統補正普

ளும் ஸ்டு. ?ந13 ம

特許庁長官 忠 哲 學 版

1. 事件の表示

BN 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 ₩

2. 発學の名称

胜日なし網管の野孔および鉱製用芯金合金

 補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出版人 新報題整鉄株式会社

(にか1名)

4. 代 理 人

作所 東京都接域之門1 5/130条5 9 和17単之本原数型 〒105 年 8 03 (502) 3 1 8 1 (大代表) 医共享 民志 (5847) 分相 6 近 武 永野武士

5. 自免储正

60. p. (4

6. MH:の対象

m 10 m

7. MEON¥

(I) 特許以求の報題。別期替全文を別載の通り訂正する。

四 明期春中、下紀の打正を行います。

- 1. 4 以下から9 行。「Cが0.1 ないし0.2 5 %、」を「Cが0.1 4 ないし0.1 8 %、」と 打正。
- c. 6 頁最下行。「観点」を「算験的見地」と 訂正。
- へ 7月1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」と町 正。
- ニ 国真2行。「糖点」を「実験的見地」と们 正。国行「0.25%」を「0.18%」と訂正。
- ル 同項3行。「た。」の次化「(後指支施供 参照)」を挿入。
- 19月かよび20月のそれぞれ第1度かよび第2度を単載のとかり訂正。

新 1 岩 合分の組成法 (重量%)

ï		С	81	Ma	Cr	NI	Mo	W	P	8	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	NUC	P
1	A •]	0.1 8	0.68	0.62	1.58	3.0 6	0.42	-	0.026	0.018	1.02	1.1 4	0.24	-	1.94	15
		0.18	0.62	0.64	1.5 8	3.10	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	3.10	0.26	0.22	1.96	
	• 3	0.1.6	0.71	0.7 1	1.52	3.10	0.4 4	<u></u> _	0.024	0.018	1.12	1.84		0.28	2.04	-
١.		0.17	0.64	0.68	1.54	3.08	0.43	•	0.024	0.022	1.08	1.87	0.1 8	0.26	200	
1		0.17	0. 6 2	0. 5 9	2.54	5. 9 8	0.50	0.78	0.026	0.016	1.56	1.06	0. 3 2	-	2.3 5]
	4 6	0.15	0.62	0.67	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.024	0.016	1.6 8	1.06		0.29	2.3 9	ŀ
	. 7	0.1.8	0.66	0.60	2.52	5. v. 5	0.46	0.76	0.026	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.54	0.2 5	0.18	2.3 6	l
	a 8	0.16	0.5 8	0. 5 6	2.5 2	5.96	0.48	0.74	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.4 6	0.1 7	0. 1 B	2.3 7	
特加	. "	0.17	0.6 2	0.68	1.34	3.90	0.42	-	0.0 3 0	0.024	-	-	-	-	291	ľ
見	•	0.17	0.58	0.62	2.56	6.23	0.48	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	•		-	-	2.4 3	
1.	1	0.14	0.60	0. 6 4	2.85	5.83	0.42	-	0.0 2 8	0.018		~	- : -	-	2.04	١.
Ī	. 4	0.16	0.6.0	0.52	2.62	3.8 7	0.40	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-		-	1.48	
孔	5	0.17	0.68	0.54	1.39	1.4 6	0.43	-	0.026	0.018	•	-	-		1.05	1
なのの	6	0.18	0.70	0.68	2.68	6. 2 1	0.40	0.32	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-	-	-	2.32	١
8	1 1	0.15	0.57	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.8 4	0.50	0.73	0.026	0.020	-	-		-	1.62	
•		0.15	0.58	0.64	1.5 5	2.75	0.47	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	•	-	-	-	1.77	ľ
公知	3 Cr - INI	0.32	0.74	0.62	3.0 5	1.02	-	-	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	•	0.33	
6		0.23	0.61	0.68	1.6 4	0. 6 8	0.12		0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8			0.41	

					常製の機	被的性質	9000	性域的性質		
					引強強さ	仲び事	引强强力	伸び率	穿孔管材	制用度
					(Kg/m²)	100	(Kg/ml)	(66)	の 対 質	(穿孔本数/1 例
*		*	•	1	1 2 5.6	5. 6	7.8	124	ペアリング側	20~ 70
~			2	2	1 2 5,0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	-	20~ 70
b.	٠.			3	1 2 6.0	5. 6	7.4	1 4.6	<u>*</u>	20~ 70
				4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
F *				5	1284	4.8	8. 2	8. 6	-	50~120
8				6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8. 4	*	50~120
				7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8. 6	7.8	*	50~120
2				8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8. 7	7. 2	,	50~120
-	2	1 :	K	1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1.2	-	20~ 50
ŧ	E I			2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	1 2.0	**************************************	20~ 50
	九			3	1 2 1.6	7. 0	7. 8	9. 2	-	20~ 50
交	=				1 2 4.2	7. 2	7. 2	1 1.4		20~ 50
н	싰			5	6 0.2	2 9. 5	7. 0	5 8.0	•	20~ 50
	4			6	1 3 6.9	4.8	8. 0	8. 5	•	30~ 50
8	新			. 7	1 1 7.0	1 0. 2	8. 5	7. 5	•	30~ 60
2	象			8	1 1 0.4	1 0.9	1 5.0	7. 0	<i>a</i>	30~ 60
	公知			-1 N i	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	4 8.2		10~ 30
	合金	1.50		- 0.7 5 N I	6 1.8	2 1.6	5. 8	5 2 6	•	13~ 35

2. 特許請求の報即

2. さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤としてSIが良いで 1.5%以下。Mnが 1.5%以下の何れかまたは調器を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の範囲41項記載の芯金合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification In	ternal Office	
(51) Int		Symbols: R	egistration Nos.:	(43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
C220			7147-4K	
B21E			7819 -4 E	
B210			6778-4E	
C220	38/52		7217-4K	·
	Request for	or Examination: Submit	ted Numbe	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
(54)	Title of the 1 (21)) Japanese Patent A	pplication S59-6	g or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe 4475
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunioka		1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City
(72)	Inventor:	Kazuo Kawaguch		320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
(12)	mventor.	Kazuo Kawaguch		
(72)	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii	(!	Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku Steel		5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
(71)	Applicant:	Sanyo Special Ste	el Co., Ltd.	3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suzue, I		

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

		,	,			لـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	see o	riginal									
	L		C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	1															*4
2	a2																Same
읨	a3																Same
t a	a4																Same
neı	a5																Same
Embodiment alloys	a6																Same
- a	a7																Same
E	a8									•							Same
	a9																Same
		No.															Same
	0, 2	1.															
, n	St =	2															Same
o S	Patent Application S59-	3															Same
all	it is	4															Same
ive	Pp N	5															Same
ım	A	6															Same
u <mark>b</mark> c	E 6	7															Same
Comparative alloys	Pat																Same
		9															Same
	-	•2															Same
		vm alla															Same

^{[*1} Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

			Mechanical	properties at	Mechanical	properties at	Material for	Durability
			ordinary ten		900° C		piercing	(number of
			Pulling	Elongation	Pulling	Elongation	tube	pierces
			strength	percentage	strength	percentage		per)
			(kg/mm ²)	(%)	(kg/mm ²)	(%)		
	No. al						Bearing	
8				l			copper	
Embodiment alloys	a2						Same	
a	a3					·	Same	
ent	a4						Same	
l <u>E</u>	a5						Same	
<u> </u>	a6				·		Same	
E	a7						Same	
"	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	, s	No. 1					Same	
	Application S59. invention alloys	2					Same	
52	al	3	-				Same	
음	ati	4					Same	
6 3	ent Sic	5					Same	
ati	I d vi	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
l E	18 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8					Same	
ŭ	<u>a</u> –	9					Same	
l		*2					Same	
	-	*3					Same	

["Well-known alloys]

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

^{[*2 3} Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

³ 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6
Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel.

03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

- 7. Details of the amendment
 - (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
 - (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
 - A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
 - B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
 - C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
 - D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
 - E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
 - F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

								iguiai	101 11	guic.	3]	_					
L		<u> </u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	ıl															*4
Sy	a2															 -	Same
≝	a3				<u> </u>												Same
Embodiment alloys	a4																Same
Ĕ	a5																Same
odi	a6		<u> </u>														Same
冒	a7		<u> </u>														Same
Ξ	a8																Same
	a9																Same
ę	.59-	No.															Same
Comparative alloys	Patent polication S59	2															Same
mparat alloys	Patent ication	3															Same
on	P Slic	4															Same
0	Ap																Same
		6	oxdot		لبيا												Same

		7							Same
		8							Same
İ		9							Same
		2							Same
	•	3							Same

[*1 Well-known alloys] [*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

					i for figures			
			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at nperatures	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength	Elongation percentage	Pulling strength	Elongation percentage	tube	pierces per)
			(kg/mm ²)	(%)	(kg/mm²)	(%)		F/
, ro	No. al						Bearing copper	
Embodiment alloys	a2						Same	
tal	a3			-			Same	
en	a4						Same	
iii	a5						Same	
ğ	a6						Same	
Em	a7						Same	
	a8						Same	
	a9	·					Same	
	9 8	No. 1					Same	
	Application S59- invention alloys	2					Same	
3	on	3					Same	-
allc	tion	4					Same	
Ve	pliy en	5					Same	
ati	A ii	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
OH	ate 18	8					Same	
Ö		9					Same	
	-	*3					Same	
	L	3					Same	

Well-known alloys]

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

102875

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60-208458

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2000-107870

Kim Stewart

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

Signature, Notary Public

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Stamp, Notary Public

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